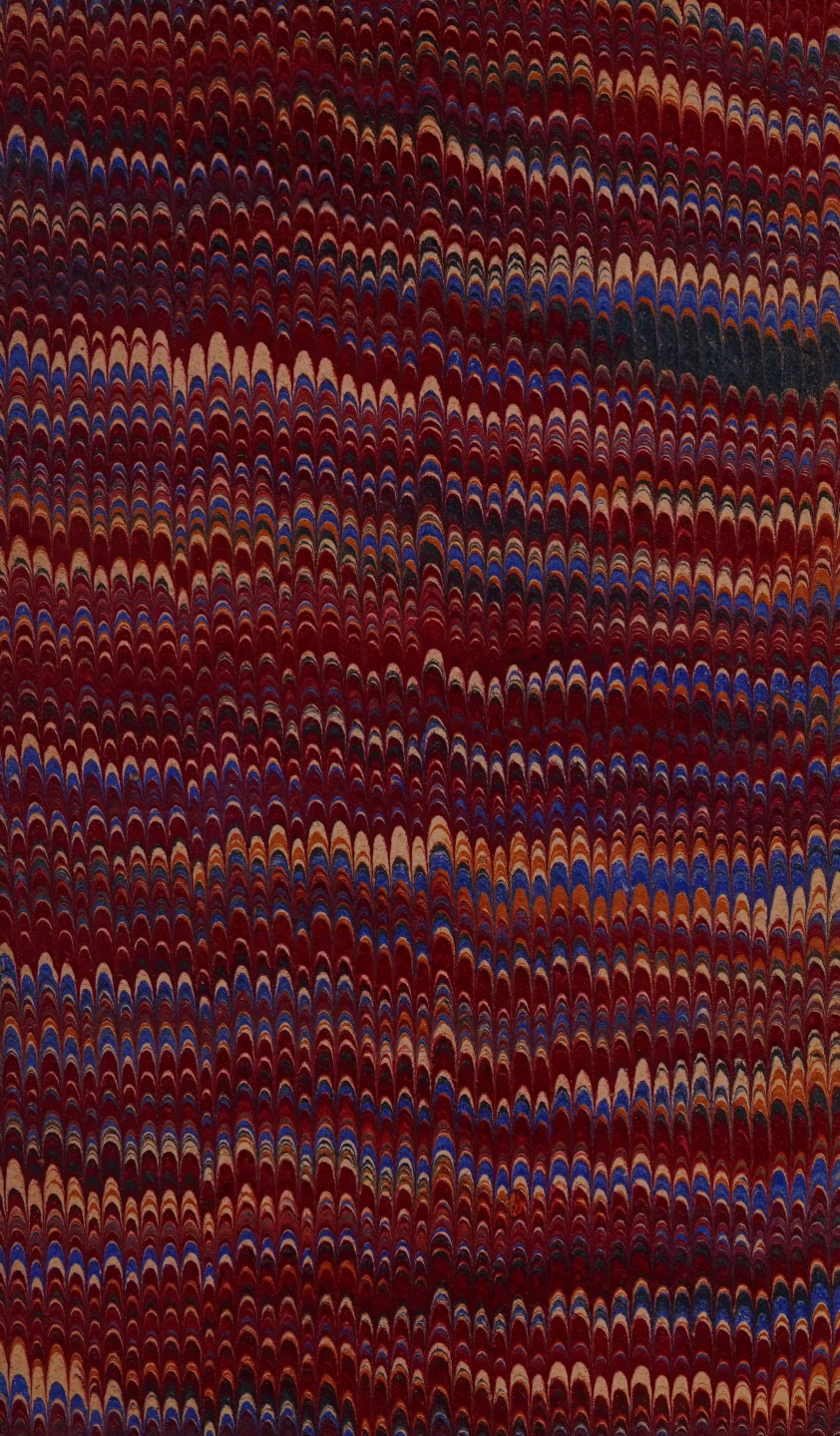


GUACANAGARI	PONTIAC	BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA	CAPTAIN PIPE	KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN	LOGAN	SACAGAWEA
POWHATAN	CORNPLANTER	BENITO JUAREZ
POCAHONTAS	JOSEPH BRANT	MANGUS
SAMOSET	RED JACKET	COLORADAS
MASSASOIT	LITTLE TURTLE	LITTLE CROW
KING PHILIP	TECUMSEH	SITTING BULL
UNCAS	OSCEOLA	CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG	SEQUOYA	GERONIMO
	SHABONEE	



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KEY

TO THE

INDIAN LANGUAGE

OF

New-England,

IN THE

ETCHEMIN, OR PASSAMAQUODDY LANGUAGE,

Spoken in Maine and St. Johns New-Brunswick.

Derived and written from the Indian (NICOLA TENESLES.)

BY

JOSEPH BARRATT, M. D.

Member of several Learned Societies.

No. 1.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

1850.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Our object in laying this little TRACT, before the public is two-fold: first, to aid a poor, aged, and deserving, (as we believe,) Indian; and next to preserve the language of the red man from oblivion. The writer has every reason to suppose that this Indian, NICOLA, speaks his language with great purity, which is copious and harmonious.

Should a small number of this TRACT meet with a ready sale, other numbers may, perhaps, follow so soon as they can be prepared. Our manuscript grammar of this language, will serve to unfold the structure of all the dialects of New-England.

C. H. PELTON, PRINTER.

CONVERSATIONS IN ETCHEMIN.

Indian.

Tahn klayeen,
 Nolay,
 Netop skoowe yute,
 Tahn wekean,
 Tahn noklaen neesweak,
 Tahn klayeen kommetouks,
 Kuppayne mum,
 Tahn elle ahin keel,
 Yuta yeen,
 Kusahah netop,
 Ozin,
 Appeen,
 Wullewun,
 Oskejee nohahtu,
 Conus tue,
 Conus toll pasahq,
 Nooesakt,
 Mahts suhah neguk,
 Kulluit Gezoök,
 or
 Wullah gwew.

English.

How do you do,
 Very well,
 Friend come here.
 Where do you dwell,
 How is your wife,
 How is your Father,
 How is your Sister,
 Where go you,
 Stay here,
 Come in, Friend.
 Warm you,
 Sit you down,
 I thank you,
 Speak Indian,
 Do you understand me,
 I understand you well,
 I am in haste,
 I must go home,
 Good day,
 Good night.

SEASONS.

Segwun,	Spring,
Nebun,	Summer,
Tuwagwu,	Autumn,
Ponew.	Winter.

TIME.

Pemkeeskok,	A day,
Nuktahcheeay,	An hour,
Meenet,	A minute,
Nukt sunta,	One week,
Nees santa,	Two weeks,
Pesque Keezous,	One month,
Abahseegeton,	Half a year,
N'quit cheegton.	One year.

*Indian.**English.**NUMERALS.**CARDINAL NUMBERS.*

N'quit,	One,
Tahpo,	Two,
Seest,	Three,
Nayoo,	Four,
Nahn,	Five,
Kahmachin,	Six,
Elweganuk,	Seven,
Oglemulchin,	Eight,
Esquanahtake,	Nine,
Umtellan,	Ten,
Koo dahnkoo,	Eleven,
Ne sahnkoo,	Twelve,
Ne sink,	Twenty,
Un sink,	Thirty,
Unkutahtquh,	One Hundred,
Quadahm quawk.	One Thousand,

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

Omsquas.	First,
Nee-sa-wa,	Second,
Noo-wa-wa,	Third,
Nay wa wa,	Fourth,
Nah na wa,	Fifth,
Kom a chinka sa wa,	Sixth,
Ulwega nucka sa wa,	Seventh,
Oogu mul chinka sa wa,	Eighth,
Esqu nah take ka sa wa,	Ninth,
Ku dinsk ska wa,	Tenth,
Nesints keg a wa,	Twentieth,
Kut tahqtu ka sa wa.	Hundredth,

RELATIONSHIP.

N'metahks,	My Father,
Nekwoos	My Mother,
N'sewess,	My Brother,
Phanemo.	My Sister,
N'quus,	My Son,
N'tose,	My Daughter,
Tuahseesum,	My Child,
Ne sweah,	My Husband,
We nexum,	My Wife,
Se wesul,	His Brother,

*Indian.**English.*

RELATIONSHIP—Continued,

Paun momul,	His Sister,
Weeke wus sul.	His Mother,
Neel tay,	Myself,
Tubeltumn,	My Own,
Ouskejin,	Indian,
Sketop,	Man,
Apeet,	Married Woman,
Skenosis,	Boy,
Nox,	Girl,
Noxsqueak,	Girls,
Wahsees,	Child,
Wahsesuk,	Children.

PARTS OF THE BODY.

Na neahgn,	My Head,
Be yes so mul,	My Hair,
Sesuc,	My Face,
Wukakh,	Scalp,
Neal salagus,	My Ear,
Sesuck,	An Eye,
Neal siskol,	My Eyes,
Nictun,	My Nose,
Untun,	My Mouth,

COLOURS.

Wahpa,	White,
Mackusayway,	Black,
Maquacke,	Red,
Musqueu te jek,	Blue,
Quahtugenah kut,	Purple,
We sah way eke,	Yellow,
Es kepe gwut take,	Green,
Wenhoget,	Gray.

BIRDS, AND PARTS THEREOF.

Seipsis,	A Bird,
Seipseesuck, (pl.)	Birds,
Wahwan,	An Egg,
Wahwanul,	Eggs,
Weephun,	A Feather,
Weeponuck,	Feathers,
Weetun,	A Beak,
Wokus,	A Claw,

Indian.

English.

ANIMALS.

Mekoo,	Red Squirrel,
Wenhoget Mekoo,	Gray Squirrel,
Mekasay wayete mekoo,	Black Squirrel,
Sexkahtoo,	Flying Squirrel,
Ahsah gwahk,	Striped Squirrel or chip monk
Wenhoget quocksus,	Gray Fox,
Meksawa ete quocksus	Black Fox,
Moouen,	A Bear,
Wappaete moouen,	A white Bear,
Attuck,	A Deer,
Attookuk,	many Deer,
Ahtoosis,	A Snake,
Ahtoosis-wuk	many Snakes.

TUMEHEGN, AN INDIAN HATCHET.

The Indian remarks on this word, that the Americans speak it wrong, "Tom-my-Hawk." It is not so, "Indian says Tume.hegn," the *e* being short, and scarcely sounded, with the short sound of *a*, and the *h* has a full aspirate, as *hee*. The *gn* is sounded short.

This word is compounded of the Indian verb, Tume-ta-mun, to cut, and the noun *Hegun*, a sharp, cutting instrument, which is also in many words synonomous with engine or machine, is of very extensive application in the Indian of New England, as our vocabulary will show. In compounding this word, half the verb is clipped off, and joined with the noun, being a very elegant mode of making words; and however short the original word is thus rendered in composition, it is invested with the full force of the original. In the composition of this word, the pronouns are added, as in the following example, which is declined like a verb. The present and past time, and the plural terminations are given, although this is not the best word to exhibit as a model, still it will answer our purpose.

	PRESENT.	PAST.	PLURAL.
A Hatchet	Tumehegn,	It was,	Hatchets,
My	Un-Tumehegn,	Uhpunake,	ul,
Thy	Uc-ku-Tumehegn,	Upunake,	ul,
His	Ou-Tumehegn,	Upunake,	ul,
Our	Ucku-Tumehegn,	Nou-punekul,	Nunnuel,
Your	Uc-Tumehegn,	Nuawl-Oohpunegal,	Nunnuel,
Their	Omsu-Tumehegn,	Punekul,	Nunnuel,

The Verb to Cut—Tumetamun, (Animate Verb,) is conjugated as follows :—(a part only of this is given.)

PRESENT TIME.

Singular—1. Un-tum-e-mun,	I Cut.
2. Uc-tum-ta-mun,	You Cut.
3. Ooc-tum-ta-mun,	He Cuts,
Plural—1. Uc-tum-ta-mun-nane,	We Cut,
2 & 3. Um-seuw-atum-ta-mun-nane,	All Cut.

PAST TIME, (OR TENSE.)

Singular—1. Un-tum-ta-mun-*na-pun,	I did Cut,
2. Uc-tum-ta-mun-napun,	You did Cut.
3. Ootam-ta-mun-na-pun,	He did Cut.
Plural—1. Uctum-ta-mun-napun,	We did Cut.
2 & 3. Um-seuw-kutum-ta-mun-na-nopun,	All did Cut.

Manner of writing the Pronoun with the Noun in the following words. This form is general.

Singular—My Mother,	Neek-wus.
Thy Mother,	Kee-wus.
His Mother,	Weekussul.
Plural—Our Mother,	Keek-wusson.
Your Mother,	Keek-wuss-wah.
Their Mother,	Um-seuw-week-wus-wahl.
Singular—My Father,	Nu-me-tahks.
Thy Father,	Uc-a-mee-tahks.
His Father,	Oo-me-tahks-sul.
Plural—Our Father,	Ku-me-talhk-sun.
Your Father,	Un-ku-me-talhk-sun.
Their Father,	Oo-me-tahks-wahl.
Our Fathers,	Ku-me-tahk-sun-wuk.
Their Fathers,	Ku-me-talks-sun-wuk.

* *Napun* is the sign of the Preterite, or rather *apun* ; the letter *n* and others are thrown between, for the sake of Euphony, in Indian and Celtic, and adds much to the harmony of a language.

COMPENDIUM OF INDIAN GRAMMAR.

NOUNS.

These are divided into two classes—Animate, and Inanimate.

No distinction is made for difference of sex, as with the Latin, Greek, and modern European Languages. The most striking peculiarity, which runs through the Indian languages of the Algonkin Lenape Family, is the division into two great classes, ANIMATE and INANIMATE. This pervades the whole language. It will be seen, also, that the Nouns in the Etchemin, have the Present and the Preterite forms, similar to a verb; this peculiarity, also, exists in the Micmac language.

CLASS 1.—ANIMATE NOUNS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

PRESENT.		PAST.		PRESENT.
Attuck,	A Deer,	Attook.		Attookuk, Many Deer.
Moowen,	A Bear,	Moowene.		Mooenyuk, Bears.
Ahtooses,	A Snake.	Ahtoosis-so.		Attoosiswuk, Snakes.
N'Mays,	A Fish,	N'Mays.		N'Maysuc, Fishes.
Sipses,	A little Bird,	Sipseeskuk,		Seepsuc, Birds.
Pasaysum,	A Star,	P'saysm'nake,		Ps'aysmuk, Stars.

The Plural of this class ends in *oc*, *eak*, *uc*, or *uck*.

CLASS 2.—INANIMATE NOUNS.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

PRESENT.		PAST.		PRESENT.
Squut,	Fire,	Squtte, Fire out,		Squtteul.
Mekutahnes,	A Knife,	Metahskonel,		Mekootahnesul.
Skahqu,	Green Wood,	Skahguhoogl,		Skahkul.
Weekwahn,	A Hut,	Weekwahn,		Weekwahnul.
O-seet,	A Foot,	Oseet,		Seetul.

The plural ends in *ul*, *el*, *eul*, *uil*, or *oail*.

Vegetables belong to this class, (inanimate) all parts of the body, all virtues and vices, Tools and Instruments, Furniture, Clothing, Fruits, Rivers and Water.

The most striking feature in the table above, is the division into Present and Past, (preterite) of the singular as well as the plural. For want of space, however, the past plural could not well be exhibited here; the above examples must suffice until we can give a more extended view of the subject from our Manuscript Grammar. In this, the verbal system is exhibited in detail, which is rich in conjugations—of these, we have drawn out about twenty principal verbs, which may be regarded as developing the structure or mechanism of much of the Indian tongue relating to the New England States from the Lenapi of the South, to the Micmacs of the N. East, in which we find a near affinity to the Etchemin.

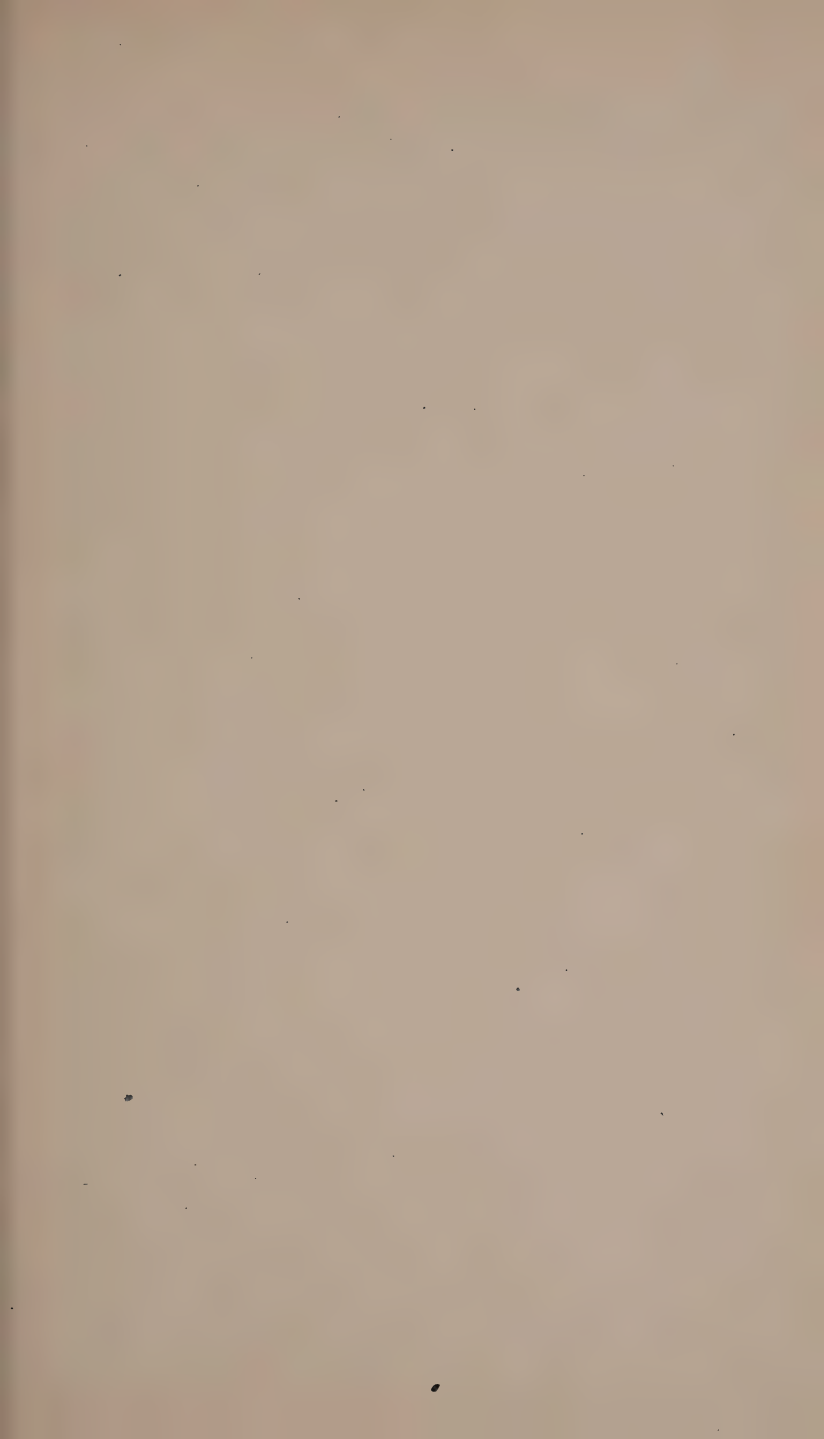
NOTE ON SPELLING.

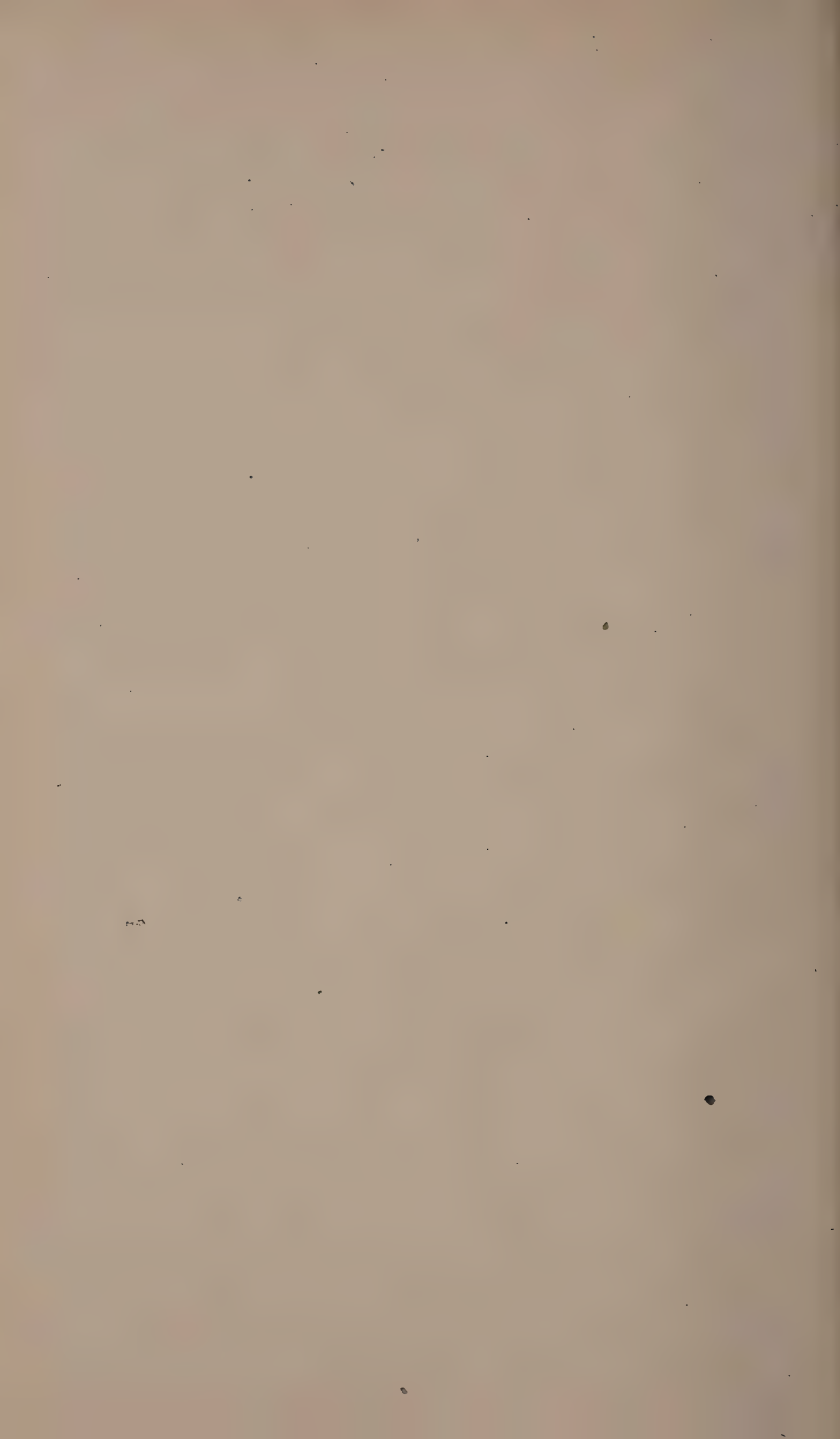
The sounds adopted are pure Phonetic English, and may be read at once thus, *ah* as in *mah*, *a* or *ay*, as in *pay*. The letter *r* does not exist in the language so far as we have examined it. The letters *t* and *d* are interchanged. There is a soft hissing sound in the word for *all* *seeyeu*; written *om-seuw*.

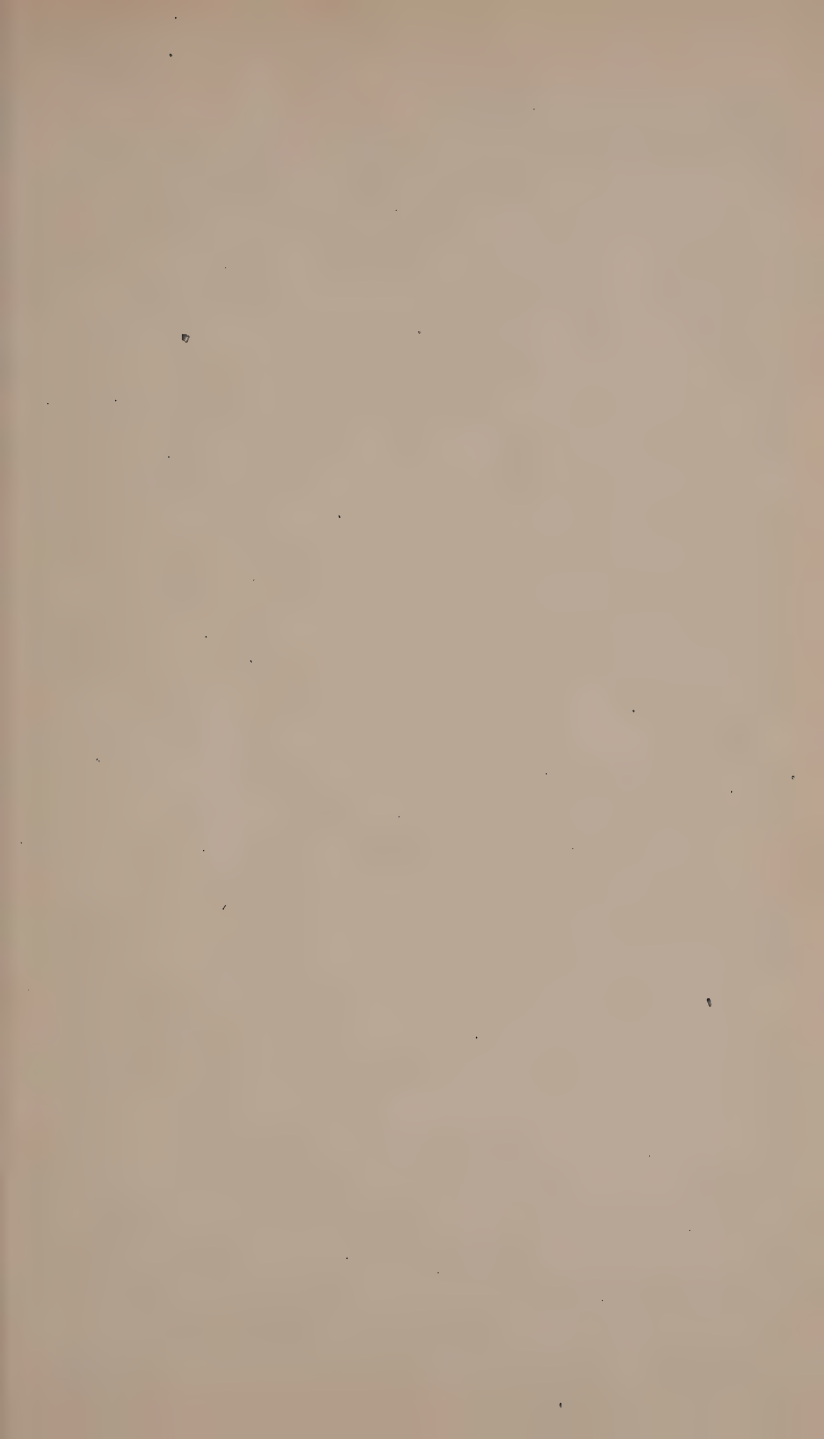












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